



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

not much is to be expected from the drainage of individual pools and the destruction of larvæ by the spreading of oil on water surfaces. Generally the mosquito breeding area is so extensive as to render such measures futile.

Respectfully,

J. M. EAGER,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Report from Naples—Smallpox prevalent.

NAPLES, ITALY, April 27, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to report that for the week ended April 27, 1901, the following ships were inspected:

On April 22, the steamship *Hesperia*, of the Anchor Line, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 708 steerage passengers and 20 pieces of large and 970 pieces of small baggage. One hundred and sixty-three pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam.

On April 25, the steamship *Trave*, of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 775 steerage passengers and 162 pieces of large and 940 pieces of small baggage. One hundred and fifty-seven pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam.

On April 25, the steamship *Sempione*, of the Italian General Navigation Company, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 1,082 steerage passengers and 217 pieces of large and 1,224 pieces of small baggage. Two hundred and forty-four pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam.

On April 26, the steamship *Georgia*, of the Hamburg-American Line, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 596 steerage passengers and 38 pieces of large and 790 pieces of small baggage. One hundred and fourteen pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam.

On April 27, the steamship *Neustria*, of the Fabre Line, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 1,003 steerage passengers and 92 pieces of large and 1,600 pieces of small baggage. Two hundred and twenty-nine pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam.

Smallpox.

There have been 149 cases of smallpox, with 30 deaths, officially reported at Naples during the week ended April 29, 1901. These cases are distributed throughout the city. All baggage and personal effects of emigrants from Naples, as well as from other places where smallpox is reported, are being disinfected under my supervision. A careful examination of all steerage passengers for New York is being conducted here as usual and special pains are taken to stop all persons to whom suspicion of developing smallpox attaches. Inquiry is made as to the locality from which each emigrant comes. The thermometer is used when any degree of illness is suspected. Without, however, a period of detention and observation equal in length to the stage of incubation of variola, there can be, of course, no security against smallpox among emigrants on the passage to New York. For absolute security such a detention would be necessary in the case of all persons coming from infected districts. Considering the extent of emigration from this port,

May 17, 1901

1124

such a measure is necessarily impracticable. It is a fortunate fact, however, that only a few of the emigrants are from Naples, although there is the drawback that emigrants coming from other places in Italy are often detained here for several days and are thus likely to be exposed to the danger of smallpox.

Respectfully,

J. M. EAGER,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

MEXICO.

Deaths in the City of Mexico during the week ended April 7, 1901.

CITY OF MEXICO, MEXICO, *April 25, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith copy and translation of the report of the superior board of health showing the number of deaths which occurred in this city during the week ended April 7, 1901, with the causes of these deaths.

The number of deaths is shown to be 570. The population of the city according to the census of 1895 was 331,781.

Respectfully,

FENTON R. MCCREERY,

Chargé d' Affaires.

Hon. SECRETARY OF STATE,

[Inclosure 2 in No. 946.—Translation from Diario Oficial, April 18, 1901.]

CITY OF MEXICO, MEXICO, *April 13, 1901.*

Department of state and of the office of Government, section 1. Superior board of health, section 3, No. 179.

For your information I have the honor to transmit herewith report of the number of deaths which occurred in this city during the week including April 1 to April 7, 1901.

Liberty and Constitution.

Respectfully,

E. LICEAGA.

The SECRETARY OF GOVERNMENT.

Superior board of health, Mexico, section 3, week No. 14.

Death report of the City of Mexico during the week including April 1 to April 7, 1901.

General diseases:

Exanthematous typhus.....	31
Intermittent fever.....	1
Smallpox.....	1
Measles.....	22
Scarlet fever.....	1
Whooping cough.....	4
Diphtheria.....	1
Cholera morbus.....	1
Dysentery.....	1
Erysipelas.....	11
La grippe.....	6
Tuberculosis of the larynx.....	2
Tuberculosis of the lungs.....	33
Abdominal tuberculosis.....	6
Tuberculosis of other organs, of the pleura.....	1
General tuberculosis.....	1
Syphilis.....	1
Cancer of the female genital organs, of the uterus.....	1
Rheumatism.....	3
Alcoholism.....	2